# EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING ORGAN DONATION AMONG STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT DEGREE ARTS COLLEGE

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***ABSTRACT***

*Health is the degree of useful and metabolic effectivity of an organism at each microcellular and macro (social) level. Health promotion consists of the provision of records on more healthy lifestyle patterns for the affected persons and how to make quality use of fitness offerings to enable human beings to make rational fitness selections and make sure cognizance of the elements deciding the fitness of the community. Everyone in the generation is looking for an approach to being healthy. In this study, an evaluative approach was adopted. The research design used in this study is a pre-experimental research design. The setting used for the study was selected students of the Government degree Arts college at Nuzvid. In this study, the population of the present study comprises students of Arts College at Nuzvid. The sample and sample size for the present study includes 60 students from Arts College at Nuzvid. The result reveals that in the distributionof the pretest level of attitude on organ donation among students of Government degree Arts College at Nuzvid, out of 60 students 53 (88%) have a negative attitude. Post-test levels reveal 60(100%) of them have positive attitudes. The pretest and post-test knowledge mean were 13.48 and 34.18 respectively. The standarddeviations were 3.83 and 3.04 respectively. The mean difference was 20.7. The calculated 't' value was*

*31.38 which was greater than the tabulated 't' value 2.26, showing that there is a significant difference between pretest and post-test knowledge. Hence the $Ho_1$ was rejected, H1 was accepted. The pretest and post-test attitude mean were 21.1 and 52.13 respectively. The standard deviations were 5.51 and 1.77 respectively. The mean difference was 31.13. The calculated 't' value is 29.64 is greater than tabulated 't' value 2.26, showing that there is a significant difference between pretest and post test attitude level. Thus, indicating structured teaching programme was highly effective. Hence H2, there is a significant difference between pre-test and post test attitude scores*

***Key Words :*** *Metabolic, microcellular, community.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

Adolescence is the time of foremost physical, cognitive, and psychological increase and development. The blossoming of formative years in every producing is a charming sight predictable and repetitive but none extra the much less enchanting. The corridor mark of adolescent years is changed. There exists a common feeling in society that adolescent years are usually free from important fitness problems.

The adolescents found that although their peers had a positive attitude towards organ donation they lacked knowledge about organ donation basics or how to become a donor. In some cases, students were misinformed by some of the myths surrounding organ donation (like donor organs being sold to the highest bidder or on the black market). **Anita Collins 2007**

For any death where organ donation is a possibility and consent is given there will be a medical assessment of what organs can be recovered. There are no absolute age limits to organ donation. A handful of medical conditions will rule out organ donations, such as HIV-positive status, actively spreading cancer (except for primary brain tumors that have not spread beyond the brain stem), or certain severe, current infections. However, for most other diseases or chronic medical conditions, organ donation remains possible. **Barbara Kozhier & Erbs 2005**

**TITLE**

***A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among students of Government Degree Arts College at Nuzvid, Krishna District***

**OBJECTIVES**

To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among students

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Haustein SV, Sellers MT, et al., (2004)** performed a study, as a substitute of taking views from students, opinions of non-students or sufferers had been used to apprehend the widely wide-spread know-how or misconceptions on organ transplantation and Donation amongst non-acutely sick outpatients traveling a neighborhood physician's office. The find out about was once performed on 185 sufferers and the outcomes indicated that amongst these 86 have been inclined to donate, forty-two had been no longer willing, fifty-seven had been undecided and the willingness to donate used to be related with dialogue with family, having regarded different donors, having obtained greater instructional degrees, recognizing the trouble of organ scarcity and having a household member working in most important fitness care.

**Bapat V, Kedlaya PG, et al., (2010)** performed a learn about to comprehend the awareness, attitudes, and beliefs amongst the clinical postgraduate students. A whole of123 post-graduates of a clinical university medical institution in south India participated in the study. A particularly de-signed questionnaire used to be used in assessment. Data have been statistically analyzed the usage of SPSS Windows version 10.0. The imply age of the postgraduate college students was once 28.32 ± 3.5 years, 54% had been males, 62% belonged to Christian religion, 69% have been single, 77% had been from nuclear families, 87% had city background, and 54% have been from higher socio-economic strata. About 97% stated they have been conscious of organ donation via media, 23 understood the notion of "cadaver"as "brain-death" and 93%could distinguish between brain-death and continual vegetative state. Eighty- nine percentage wished to donate their organs, 77% did now not trust in physique disfigurement and 87% did now not trust in rebirth besides the donated organs, if they pledged their organs. Sixty-nine percentage had been inclined to donate the organs of their household members. Eighty percentage had been inclined to obtain organs from household and cadaver, 40% have been inclined to donate a child's organs, 95%did now not consider that organ donation is towards their religion, 87% disagreed with the idea that medical doctors would no longer impart enough care if they had been pledged organ donors and 79% agreed that physicians would no longer declare demise prematurely, if they had pledged their organs at some stage inlife.

**Burra P, Bona M, et al., (2005)** performed a find out about associated to scholar appreciation on organ donation; he in contrast opinions of clinical scholar on organ transplant and donation in their special degrees of clinical education. The learn about protected a 10-item questionnaire which a hundred college students done and their imply age used to be recorded at 23.7 years. The outcomes indicated that extra than 91% of college students confirmed a wonderful mindset in the direction of organ donation and greater than 87% have been organized to donate their organs after death.

**METHODOLOGY**

In this study, evaluative approach was adopted. The research design used in this study is a pre-experimental research design. The setting used for the study was selected students of Government degree Arts college at Nuzvid. In this study the population of the present study comprises of students of Arts College Nuzvid. The sample and the sample size for the present study includes 60 students from Arts College at Nuzvid.

**RESULTS**

**Table .1 Frequency and percentage distribution of students according to pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding organ donation. (n=60)**

| S. No. | Knowledge on organ donation | Level of knowledge | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inadequate knowledge (<33%) | | Moderately adequate knowledge (34-66%) | | Adequate knowledge(>67%) | |
| | | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
| 1. | Pre test knowledge | 37 | 62 | 23 | 38 | -- | - |
| 2. | Post test knowledge | - | - | 03 | 05 | 57 | 95 |

**Table .2 Frequency and percentage distribution of students according to pretest and post test level of attitude regarding organ donation. (n=60)**

| S. No. | Attitude level on organ donation | Attitude level | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Negative attitude (<50%) | | Positive attitude (>50%) | |
| | | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
| 1. | Pre test attitude | 53 | 88 | 07 | 12 |
| 2. | Post test attitude | - | - | 60 | 100 |

**Table-3: Comparison Of Pretest And Post Test Level** Of **Knowledge Among Students On OrganDonation**

To test the statistical significance between pre-test and post test knowledge scores thefollowing Null hypothesis was formulated. (n=60)

| S. No. | Category | Mean | Standard Deviation | Mean Differencee | 't' Calculated Value | 't' Table Value | 'p' Value | Significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pre test knowledge | 13.48 | 3.83 | 20.7 | 31.38 | 2.26 | 0.0001 | Significant at the level of 0.05 |
| 2 | Post test knowledge | 34.18 | 3.04 | | | | | |

**Table-4: Difference between pretest and post test level of attitude among students on organ donation** (n = 60)

| S. No. | Category | Mean | Standard Deviation | Mean Difference | 't' Calculated Value | 't' Table Value | 'p' Value | Significance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pre test knowledge | 21.1 | 5.51 | 31.13 | 29.64 | 2.26 | 0.0001 | Significant at the level of 0.05 |
| 2 | Post test knowledge | 52.13 | 1.77 | | | | | |

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